



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CASE OF LEPROSY IN NORTH DAKOTA.

The following information dated May 26 was received from Dr. J. Grassick, secretary of the State board of health of North Dakota:

A case of leprosy has recently been found in Nelson County, in the person of a Norwegian who has resided in the United States for a period of 23 years. The patient is a farmer. He arrived at Larimore, N. Dak., in 1888, via Quebec. The source of the infection is not known. The last-known exposure occurred 23 years ago. The father of the patient is said to have been a leper. The type of the disease is tubercular and the duration of the disease has been about two years.

The Nelson County board of health has ordered the complete isolation of the patient.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

INFECTED GROUND SQUIRREL.

During the week ended May 20, 1911, the finding of one plague-infected squirrel was reported. The infected squirrel was found May 5, 1911, in San Joaquin County, Cal., at Eichoff ranch, 5 miles north of Ripon.

DISTRIBUTION OF POISON.

In connection with the making of a squirrel-free zone around the cities of California, on San Francisco Bay, 810 acres of land in Alameda County were covered with poison during the week ended May 20, 1911.

Record of Plague Infection.

Places.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number of rodents found infected since May, 1907.
California:				
Cities—				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Oct. 26, 1909	Dec. 1, 1908	.....do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	None.....	.....do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	.....do.....	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties—				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 26, 1909	{Wood rat..... Oct. 17, 1909}	Apr. 18, 1911	{102 squirrels. 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1908	None.....	Apr. 3, 1911	248 squirrels.
Merced.....	None.....	.....do.....	Mar. 20, 1911	3 squirrels.
Monterey.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 6, 1910	4 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910	.....do.....	July 11, 1910	20 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	None.....	.....do.....	May 5, 1911	13 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 23, 1910	.....do.....	Oct. 5, 1910	23 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	.....do.....	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Apr. 10, 1911	11 squirrels.